



USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service

Indiana Crop & Weather Report

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CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 17

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Scattered showers over the weekend did little to alleviate drought stress to crops and pastures as precipitation amounts were minimal, according to the Indiana Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. Harvest of winter wheat is under way especially in southwestern areas of the state. Some livestock operations are feeding hay due to deteriorating pasture conditions. Many producers are concerned about hay supplies as the first cutting was shorter than normal and regrowth has been minimal thus far.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 6.9 **days suitable for field work**. **Corn condition** is rated 48 percent good to excellent compared with 56 percent last year at this time. Nearly all of the **soybean** acreage has been **planted** at this time except for double cropped soybeans. Ninety-six percent of the soybean acreage has **emerged** compared with 85 percent last year and 84 percent for the 5-year average. Soybean **condition** is rated 43 percent good to excellent compared to 57 last year at this time.

Winter wheat harvest has begun and is 18 percent complete compared with 12 percent last year and 8 percent for the 5-year average. The first cutting of **alfalfa hay** is virtually complete at this time, and producers are waiting for adequate regrowth to begin the second cutting. Major activities during the week included: harvesting wheat, scouting fields, spraying herbicides, cutting and baling hay, mowing roadsides and ditches, hauling manure and taking care of livestock.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Pasture condition is rated 0% excellent, 14% good, 39% fair, 30% poor, and 17% very poor. Pasture condition declined further during the week due to the lack of rainfall. Livestock remains in mostly good condition.

CROP PROGRESS TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
Percent				
Soybeans Emerged	96	93	85	84
Winter Wheat Harvested	18	0	12	8

CROP CONDITION TABLE

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Percent					
Corn	5	14	33	43	5
Soybean	6	16	35	39	4
Winter Wheat	6	17	46	29	2
Pasture	17	30	39	14	0

SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

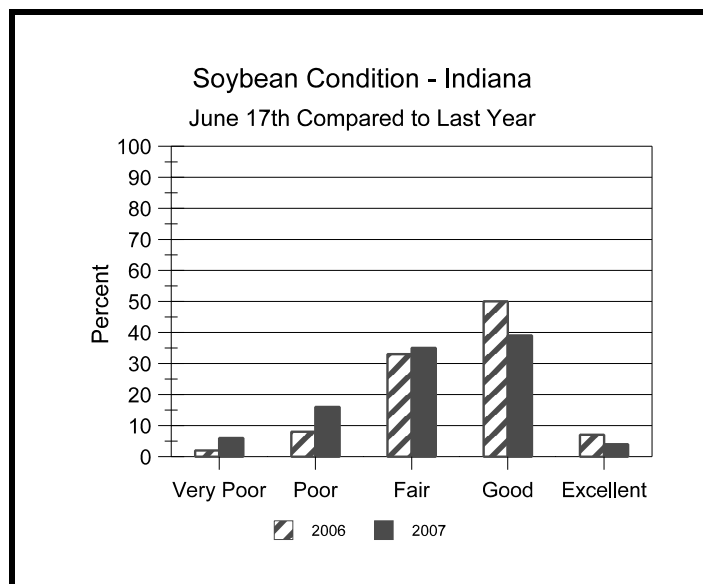
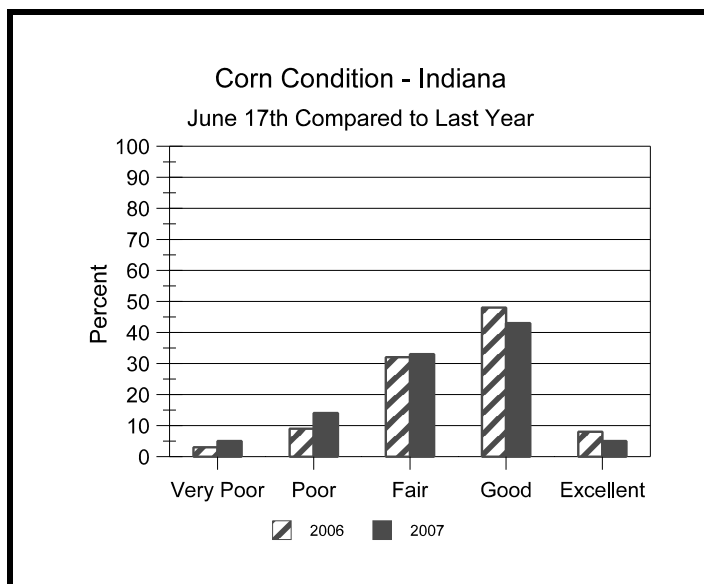
	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Percent			
Topsoil			
Very Short	44	26	1
Short	42	40	8
Adequate	14	33	73
Surplus	0	1	18
Subsoil			
Very Short	23	10	1
Short	46	40	4
Adequate	31	49	75
Surplus	0	1	20

Days Suitable 6.9 6.3 5.4

CONTACT INFORMATION

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http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Indiana/

Crop Progress



Other Agricultural Comments And News

A New Field Crops Pest for Indiana: Asiatic Garden Beetle

- Adults were found in a few northern counties last year.
- Primarily a turf and garden pest, this is the first report of larval feeding on corn.
- Check suspected grub damage and get an ID - especially in northern counties.

A visit to a suspected grub damaged first-year, no-till corn field (previously soybean) in Elkhart County yielded some unexpected findings last week. Gary Kaufman and Brian Willard of Crop Tech Consulting were finding widespread damage to corn grown in sandy soils in the northern parts of the county. Upon examination and referring to pest identification keys, the small white grubs doing the mesocotyl and root feeding did not look quite like any of those listed in the IPM manuals. After taking them back to the lab we soon found out why - these were not a known corn pest. The grubs in question were Asiatic Garden Beetle larvae.

The Asiatic garden beetle was introduced to the US in the 1920's on the east coast and have gradually made their way across the country. Adults were found in light traps in St. Joseph, Porter, and Allen Counties late in 2006, but this year's larval damage was only expected in turf, ornamental, and/or vegetable plants. It's become fairly obvious the grubs have acquired a taste for corn, as we saw relatively high densities in limited sampling. The corn seed in question was protected with Poncho 250, and, in some cases Poncho 1250. Feeding damage

was evident on both treatments. The grubs will feed for another 2 weeks or so before pupating. From approximately mid-July through mid-August, adult beetles will feed, mate, and lay eggs that give rise to larvae that overwinter for next season. We intend to confirm Asiatic garden beetle feeding on soybean this summer. Overall, this insect and its habits are quite similar to Japanese beetle. However, we did not even have this one on our watch list and it is a surprise to find it feeding in corn.

What this means is that we have another pest to keep an eye on. For now, we would urge anyone (especially those in northern counties) that has fields with suspected grub damage to get a positive identification of the grub causing the problems. The accompanying photos should aid you in making a diagnosis. Please contact us if you suspect you have these grubs in your field - at this point we are hoping to document the range of this new pest. We will be using a network of light traps to monitor this and other invasive and "new" pests in the adult stage later this summer. For more information on the Asiatic garden beetle visit the "Indiana's Most Unwanted Invasive Plant Pests" website <<http://www.entm.purdue.edu/CAPS/pestInfo/asiaticGardenbtl.htm>>. Stay tuned, and happy scouting!

Christian Krupke, John Obermeyer, and Larry Bledsoe, Department of Entomology, Purdue University, Pest & Crop Newsletter, June 8, 2007, Issue 11. This article contains several photos, which can be viewed at: <http://extension.entm.purdue.edu/pestcrop/2007/issue11/index.html>, pages 1-3.

Weather Information Table

Week ending Sunday June 17, 2007

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
	Air Temperature				Precip.		Avg 4 in Soil Temp	April 1, 2007 thru June 17, 2007				
								Precipitation			GDD Base 50°F	
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days		Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN
Northwest (1)												
Chalmers_5W	92	53	74	+4	0.00	0		6.95	-2.76	20	983	+146
Francesville	92	56	74	+5	0.00	0		6.91	-2.64	22	927	+179
Valparaiso_AP_I	93	55	75	+7	0.11	1		4.76	-5.43	19	952	+238
Wanatah	92	56	74	+5	0.00	0	80	8.65	-0.96	23	855	+193
Winamac	93	55	75	+7	0.00	0	75	7.67	-1.88	21	923	+175
North Central(2)												
Plymouth	92	52	73	+3	0.00	0		8.88	-1.12	26	863	+81
South_Bend	93	54	75	+6	0.00	0		7.28	-2.05	22	955	+262
Young_America	92	56	74	+5	0.00	0		5.57	-3.73	20	1011	+261
Northeast (3)												
Columbia_City	91	50	73	+5	0.00	0	71	5.89	-3.55	25	860	+208
Fort_Wayne	92	54	73	+4	0.00	0		6.44	-2.41	27	982	+251
West Central(4)												
Greencastle	93	54	74	+2	0.00	0		6.98	-3.54	20	968	+69
Perrysville	94	58	75	+5	0.00	0	83	6.00	-4.29	21	1133	+315
Spencer_Ag	92	56	73	+3	0.00	0		7.80	-3.28	22	1007	+190
Terre_Haute_AFB	92	56	74	+3	0.00	0		6.28	-4.03	21	1118	+226
W_Lafayette_6NW	93	55	74	+5	0.00	0	80	8.85	-0.79	22	1031	+274
Central (5)												
Eagle_Creek_AP	93	59	77	+6	0.00	0		6.14	-3.47	22	1154	+272
Greenfield	92	58	74	+3	0.00	0		6.68	-3.51	28	1039	+218
Indianapolis_AP	93	63	77	+6	0.00	0		6.28	-3.33	23	1176	+294
Indianapolis_SE	92	57	74	+3	0.00	0		9.14	-0.79	25	1035	+178
Tipton_Ag	92	51	74	+4	0.00	0	76	5.38	-4.26	26	954	+239
East Central(6)												
Farmland	91	52	72	+4	0.00	0	75	6.18	-3.52	25	926	+237
New_Castle	90	55	72	+3	0.00	0		7.24	-3.48	21	971	+262
Southwest (7)												
Evansville	93	59	76	+2	0.01	1		7.68	-3.10	22	1289	+197
Freelandville	91	61	75	+3	0.00	0		5.73	-5.32	23	1183	+248
Shoals	90	50	71	+0	0.00	0		7.95	-3.73	22	1082	+186
Stendal	92	58	75	+2	0.00	0		7.03	-5.04	22	1316	+313
Vincennes_5NE	93	59	75	+3	0.00	0	78	6.13	-4.92	24	1244	+309
South Central(8)												
Leavenworth	92	58	74	+4	0.00	0		7.84	-3.90	25	1186	+286
Oolitic	92	54	74	+4	0.00	0	76	7.10	-3.98	20	1044	+208
Tell_City	92	59	76	+4	0.00	0		7.73	-4.18	16	1300	+280
Southeast (9)												
Brookville	94	56	74	+5	0.00	0		5.72	-4.80	17	1091	+333
Greensburg	91	57	74	+4	0.02	1		6.53	-4.39	22	1135	+312
Scottsburg	93	53	73	+2	0.19	1		9.27	-1.46	22	1149	+217

DFN = Departure From Normal (Using 1961-90 Normals Period).

GDD = Growing Degree Days.

Precipitation (Rainfall or melted snow/ice) in inches.

Precipitation Days = Days with precip of .01 inch or more.

Air Temperatures in Degrees Fahrenheit.

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Morningglory Control in Roundup Ready/Glyphosate Tolerant Corn

It is common knowledge that morningglories are tough to control with many postemergence herbicides, including glyphosate. Morningglory control in corn appears to have become more problematic over the last couple of years due to reduced use of soil residual herbicides and the fact that it is a weed that emerges relatively late in the spring after soil residual herbicides have dissipated. Atrazine provides effective control of morningglories as a pre or postemergence herbicide. As adoption of Roundup Ready/Glyphosate Tolerant corn increases, it appears that growers have reduced reliance on soil applied atrazine premix herbicides.

The best options for controlling morningglories postemergence in corn will depend on the following factors: 1) corn size/growth stage, 2) morningglory size, 3) whether or not glyphosate is needed as a tankmix partner.

If glyphosate is needed as a tankmix partner for other weeds, corn is 12 inches or less in height and morningglories are small (runners less than 4 inches), tank mix atrazine at 0.75 to 1.25 lb ai/A and increase glyphosate rate to 1.125 lb ae/A. This treatment will also provide some residual activity for later emerging

flushes of morningglory. Another approach for this scenario would be to use dicamba, Distinct or Status with glyphosate. However, the use of atrazine will result in more residual control of the morningglories.

If glyphosate is needed as a tankmix partner for other weeds and corn is more than 12 inches tall, the best option would be to use Distinct or Status tankmixed with glyphosate. The maximum labeled rate of Distinct is 4 oz/A on 10 to 24 inch tall corn. The most common use rate in a tankmix with glyphosate is 2 to 3 oz/A. Status can be used at rates of 2.5 to 10 oz/A on corn up to 36 inches tall (V10). The most common rate used in a tankmix with glyphosate is 5 oz/A.

If glyphosate is not needed as a tankmix partner and corn is more than 12 inches tall, consider the use of bromoxynil. It can be used up until tassel emergence at rates of 1 to 1.5 pt/A. Since bromoxynil is a contact herbicide, effective coverage is important, so apply in at least 10 GPA carrier volume and use flat fan spray nozzles with 30 psi of pressure at the spray boom.

Bill Johnson, Department of Botany & Plant Pathology, Purdue University, Pest & Crop Newsletter, June 8, 2007.

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